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Eo	ntrol AEC/MED managed operations AEC/MED responsible for accountability AEC/MED overviewed operation Contractor had total control unknown	<pre>D AEC/MED responsibility D Contractor responsibility ns</pre>								
MA	TEBIALS_HANDLED:									
Ξ×	ge (on basis of records reviewe	d)								
	OreRefined Source MaterialResidue	tural Radioactive from Feed Materials Production Ore Refined Source Material Residue tural Radioactive Material from Non-Nuclear Activities Non-Made								
٦	Comment									
Юa	antities (on the basis of recor	ds reviewed)								
	None Production Q Small Amounts Comment Commen	uantitles								
OT	HER PERTINENT FACTS:									
	Facility was Licensed									
	During AEC/MED-Related Oper For Similar Activities For Other Activities Comment	etions								
_	Comperial Pendurbian Involving	- Dadi-ali Mataril during Affrage								
	Operations	g Radioactive Material during AEC/MED								
	Facility was Decontaminated and	d Released								
	Availability of Close Out Re	ecords								
	□ None 🧏 Some	☐ Sufficient								
	Radioactive Status: YES - MAYBE									
Co	ntaminated	NOT								
•	Potential for Exposure (accessible)									

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Summary! TA-1 his been decontominated and poeting the land was pold. No FUSRAP peteris are needed.

This report summittee the radiological status of the onen formely know as TA-1

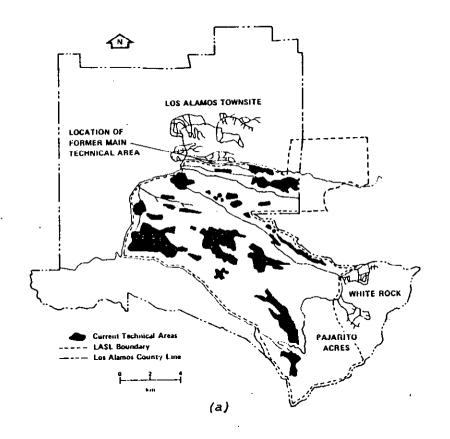
NTRODUCTION

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located in Loa alenon County, NM,

The War Department purchased the Los Alamos Ranch School in November 1942, for the site of nuclear weapons research and development for the U.S. Army's Manhattan Engineer District's Project Y. This area was chosen because of its remote location and inaccessability. The initial technical facilities were constructed on 40 acres near the Ranch School, and this area became known as the Main Technical Area. Between March 1943 and the end of July 1945, most of the research and production work involving radioactive materials took place in the Technical Area Laboratory buildings. In early 1947, the Laboratory became known as the Los Alamos (LASL) and the laboratory became known as the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. After 1949, technical activities were gradually relocated to the south across Los Alamos Canyon, where research areas became separate from the residential and community areas. During this expansion, the Main Technical Area became known as Technical Area-1 (TA-1). Turnel Area to Location of TA-1 in relation to Location.

Radioactive materials, including uranium, plutonium, and fission products, were used at TA-1 during the development of the technology for fission explosives and fusion devices. Many prototype devices were tested at the Nevada Test Site and debris and samples were returned to Los Alamos for radiochemical analyses. This work resulted in the contamination of some of the buildings, waste-handling systems, and land.



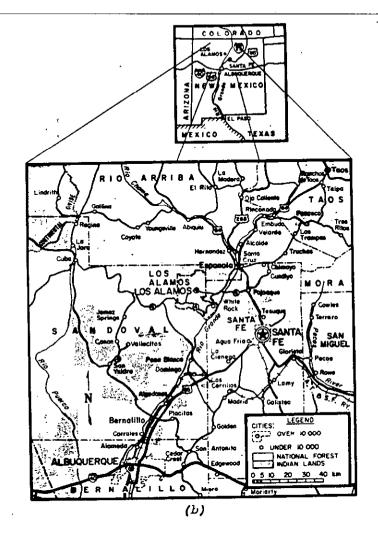


Fig. 1.

(1a) Los Alamos County setting. LASL is located primarily in Los Alamos County, with an eastern extension into Santa Fe County. The technical areas (shaded) are scattered throughout the reservation, most of them being on relatively flat mesa tops. The Los Alamos townsite and the residential areas of White Rock and Pajarito Acres adjoin the LASL boundary to the north and southeast. (1b) North-central New Mexico.

As new, more permanent facilities became available, the research work moved out of TA-1. Once vacated, the old structures were surveyed,

decontaminated as necessary, and either removed or demolished. Major operations to remove structures began in 1954 and continued intermittently through 1965. Sale of the land comprising TA-1 began in 1965, after the buildings were decontaminated and demolished, and by 1974, various county, public, and private buildings had been built on the site.

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RADIOLOGICAL STATUS

extremely low, but detectables levels led the AEC to request record searches and environmental radioactivity surveys of certain lands formerly used for or associated with nuclear research, including the remaining undeveloped portion of TA-1. These surveys were carried out by LASL's Health Division in early 1974 to provide information on any radioactivity in excess of background (from natural or fallout radioactivity) on the remaining undeveloped lands on the former TA-1. Samples collected during the 1974 survey showed some concentrations of radioactive contaminants in soil higher than was consistent with northern New Mexico regional background samples, but were not considered health of safety hazards (e.g., 5 of 55 analyses showed >10 pCi/g of activity for Plutonium-239; 2 of 55 analyses showed >100 pCi/g; the maximum was 224 pCi/g). A sample of

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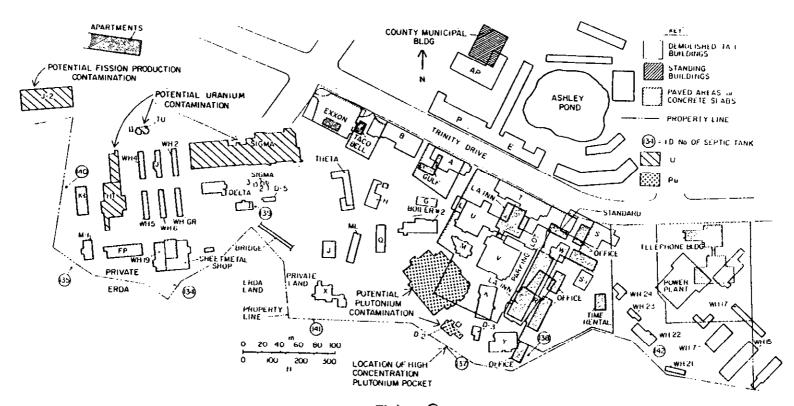


Fig. 4 2
Former TA-1 areas with high potential for contamination, 1974.

for contaminated clothing during 1944 and 1945 showed higher counts, 114 pCi/g. During removal of the tank, another pocket of Plutonium-239 was discovered 1.3m below the surface on ERDA property. Analyses of this pocket showed a maximum concentration of 120,000 pCi/g of early-1945 Hanford plutonium.

An intensive exploratory effort was initiated in 1975-76 to provide assurance that all significant contmination would be identified and any contamination found was to be removed to the lowest practicable level. Because of pressure from private property owners who wished to begin construction, exploratory and decontamination efforts were conducted concurrently. Five high-contamination potential areas were identified for this effort: potential Plutonium contamination areas, Potential uranium contamination areas, potential fission-product contamination areas, industrial waste sewer alignment, and septic tanks. As the survey progressed it was discovered that other areas also required decontamination.

LASE Health Division personnel supervised the operations and presented data and recommendations on decontamination to ERDA's Los Alamos Office and Albuquerque Operations Office. ERDA personnel reviewed the information and made final decisions as to whether the decontamination had proceeded as far as was practicable. All contamination found was removed to the lowest levels practicable on the basis of the high cost of further action and the insignificant health and safety benefits anticipated. (Au fugure 3)

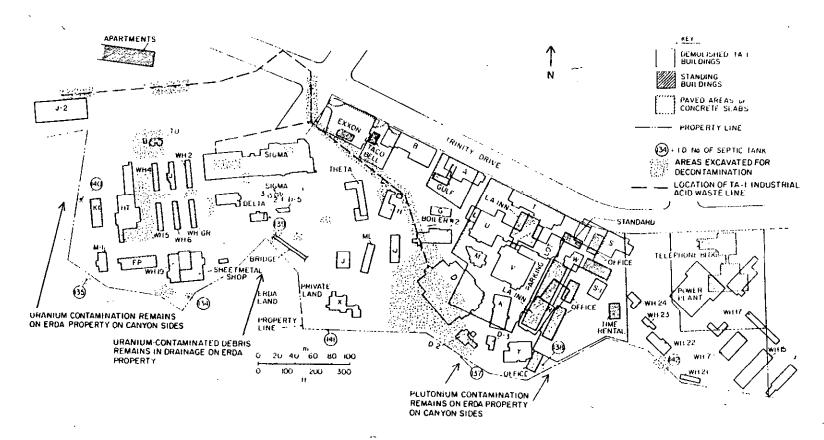


Fig. § 3 Decontaminated areas, 1976.

(In. the future, contamination might be found, but it is highly unlikely that any health hazard would be encountered . . . any remaining pockets of contaminated soil probably would be greatly diluted by construction activities. . . Some contaminated spots may exist in the previously developed portions . . . but it is unlikely they could cause any concern because there are virtually inaccessible and also would have been diluted by any earthwork associated with the construction of new buildings and improvements.)

Bibliography

Radioeogical Survey + Decontamination of the Former main Technical area (TA-1) at Ros alamos, New Mexico, LASL report LA-6887, December 1977

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Maj. Gen. J. K. Bratton, Director Division of Military Application

REPORT ON CLEANUP AT TECHNICAL AREA ONE (TA-1) AT LASL

Except for the comments below, we feel the report is satisfactory and provides necessary data regarding the radiological conditions of the property. We recommend the report be made available to the property owners and the public.

It is suggested that additional justification be included for the conclusions that the contaminated material is inaccessible. Specifically, the statement that "some evidence gained during this operation indicates that there are some potentially contaminated spots in the land now under private development, but they are not considered a problem because of their inaccessibility."

It is suggested that since this report is directed toward the radiological survey and cleanup of private land, that the statement about the lack of effort to decontaminate adjacent ERDA-owned land could be deleted from the report. The above suggestions are submitted for your consideration, and we will be glad to discuss them with you if you wish.

Mal Mollister, Acting Director Division of Safety, Standards, and Compliance

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